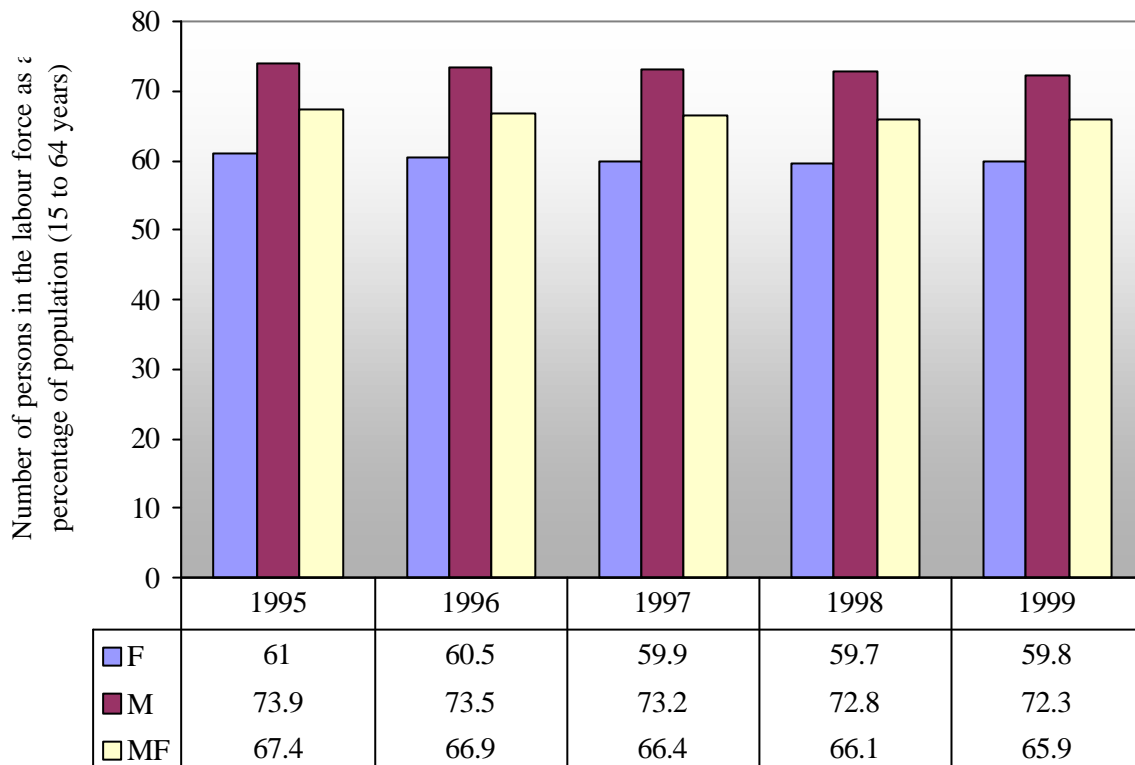


### Polish Labour Force Participation Rate (KILM 1)



The labour force participation rate dropped slightly in Poland for both sexes from 1995 to 1999. Throughout these years, the share of men considered economically active was on average near 13 percent higher than the share of women considered economically active.

#### 1. Source

ILO: 2001-2002 Key Indicators of the Labour Market (Geneva, 2001),  
<http://www.ilo.org/kilm>

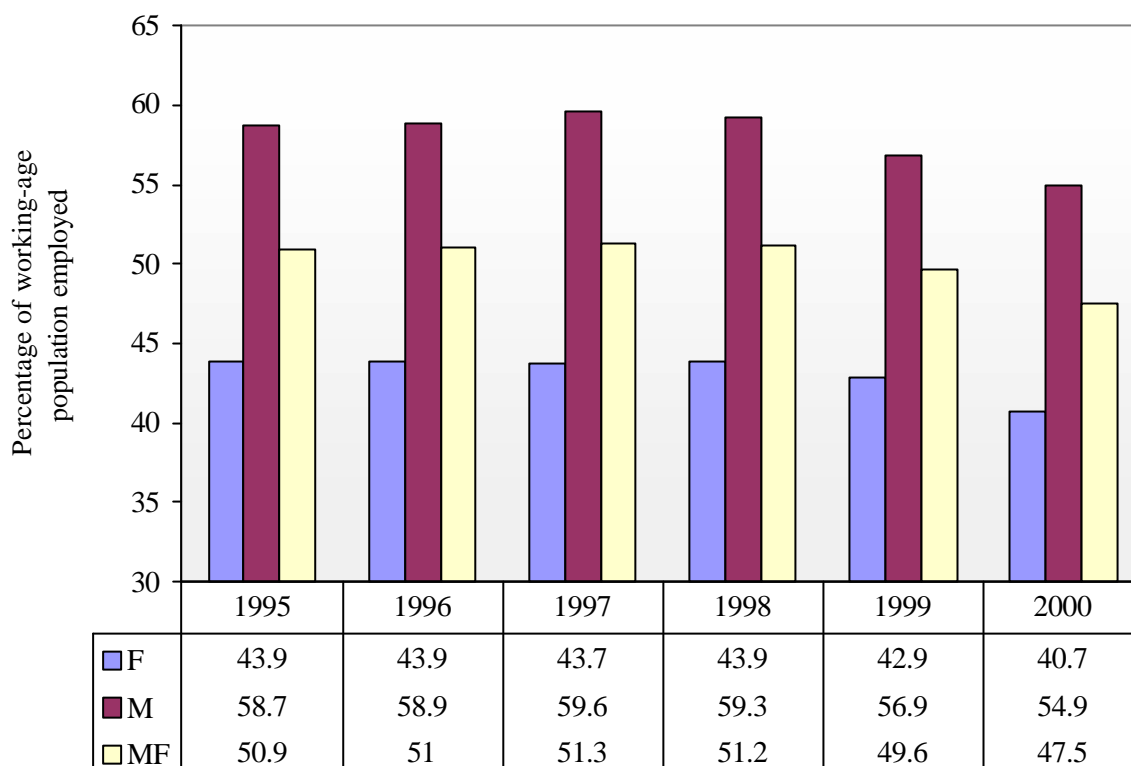
#### 2. Type of source

HS Household or labour force survey

#### 3. Symbols

MF Male and female, M Male, F Female

## Polish Employment-to-Population (KILM 2)



The percent of the working-age population employed declined 3.4 percentage points from 1995 to 2000. While the male rate declined more in absolute value than the female rate, the female rate declined more as a percentage of its 1995 value than the male rate.

### 1. Source

ILO: 2001-2002 Key Indicators of the Labour Market (Geneva, 2001),  
<http://www.ilo.org/kilm>

### 2. Type of source

HS Household or labour force survey

### 3. Coverage

TE Total employment (employees, employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, contributing family members and workers not classifiable by status)

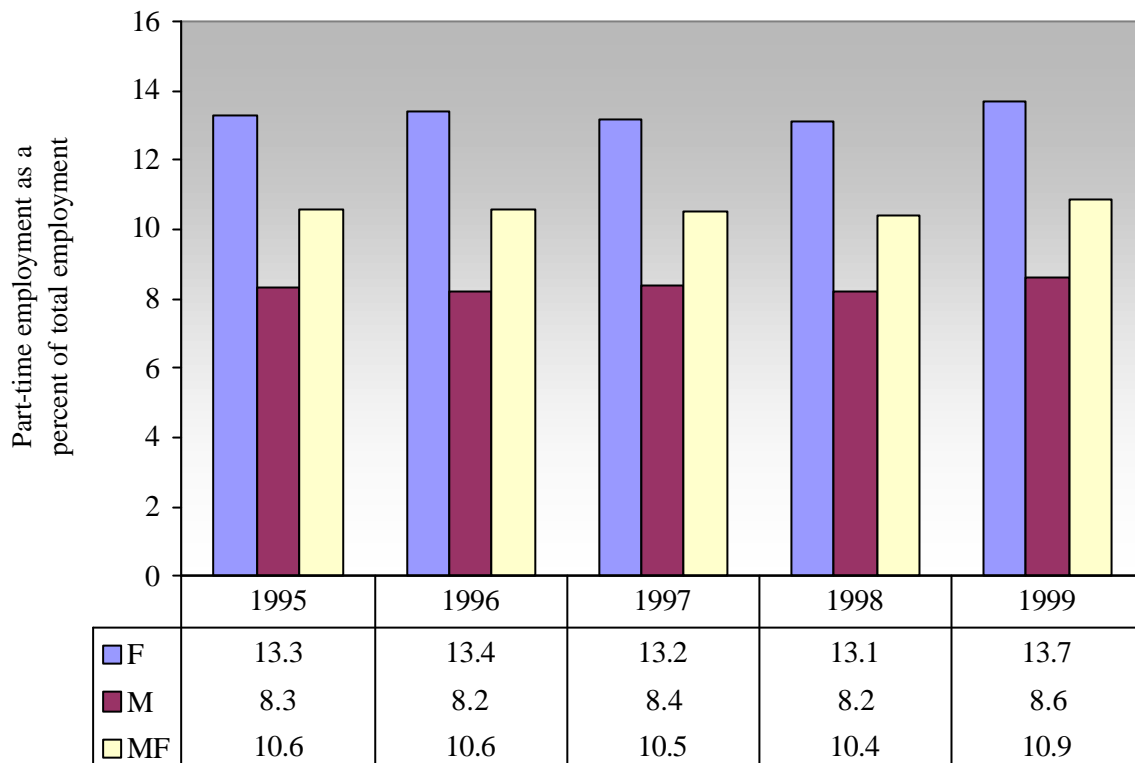
### 4. Age

The general age group is 15 years and over.

### 5. Symbols

MF Male and female, M Male, F Female

## Polish Part-Time Workers (KILM 5)



Part-time work in Poland represented near 11 percent of total employment, this rate did not fluctuate much in the late 1990s. Women were more likely than men to work part-time but the difference is relatively small compared to another countries. From 1995 to 1999, the average female share of part-time employment was near 57 percent.

### 1. Source

ILO: 2001-2002 Key Indicators of the Labour Market (Geneva, 2001),  
<http://www.ilo.org/kilm>

### 2. Type of source

HS Household or labour force survey

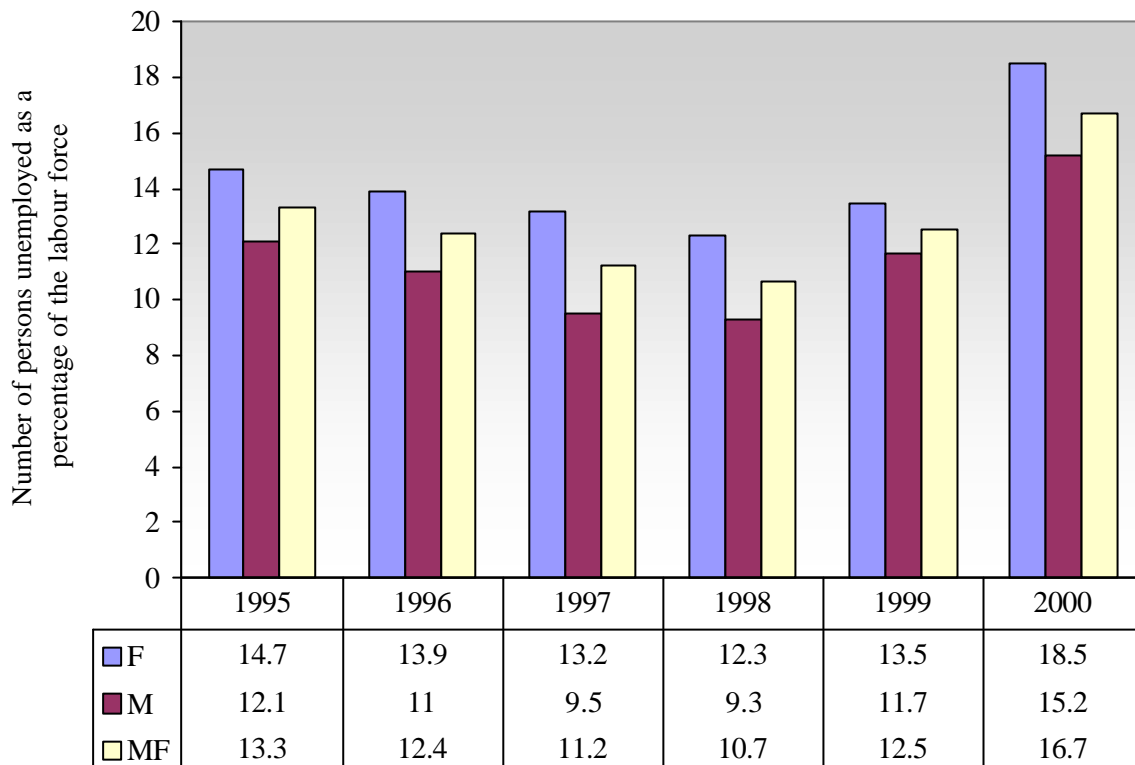
### 3. Coverage

TE Total employment (employees, employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives contributing family members and workers not classifiable by status)

### 4. Symbols

MF Male and female, M Male, F Female

## Polish Unemployment Rate (KILM 8a)



Poland's unemployment rate increased 3.4 percentage points through the late 1990s. Women were more likely than men to be unemployed. In 2000, 18.5 percent of women in the labour force compared to 15.2 percent of men were unemployed.

### 1. Source

ILO: 2001-2002 Key Indicators of the Labour Market (Geneva, 2001),

<http://www.ilo.org/kilm>

### 2. Type of source

HS Household or labour force survey

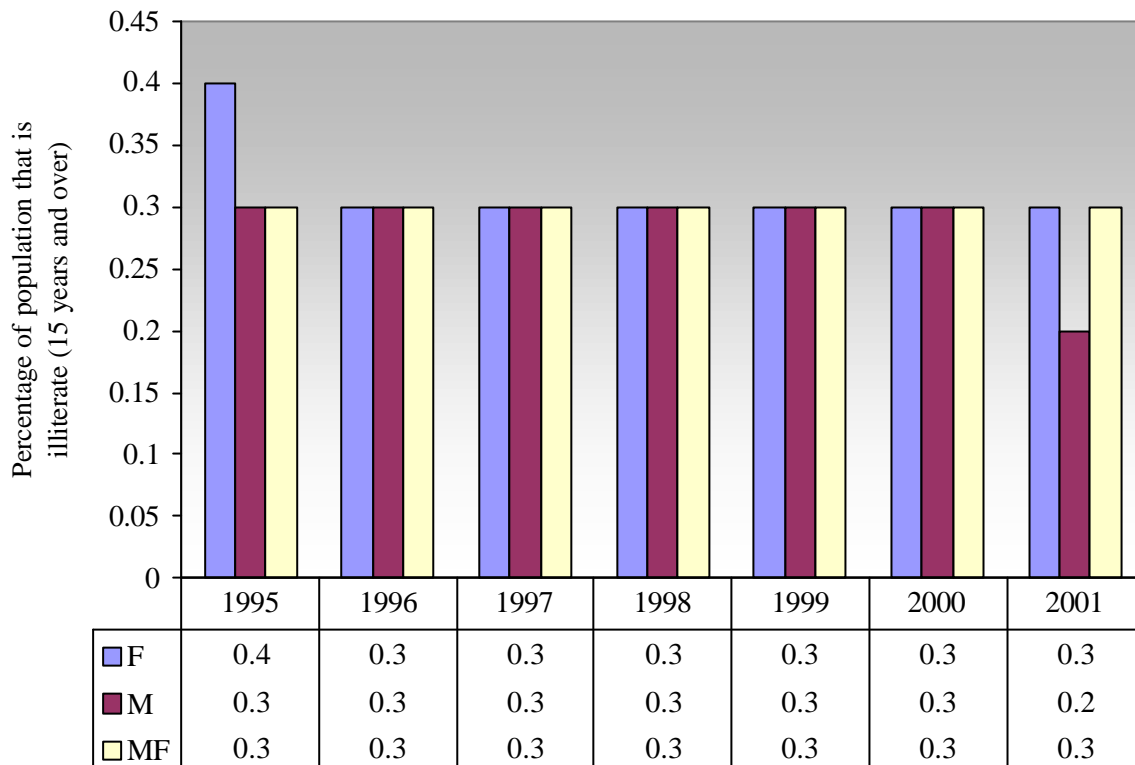
### 3. Coverage

TUE Total unemployed

### 4. Symbols

MF Male and female, M Male, F Female

### Polish Adult Illiteracy Rate (KILM 14e)



Poland has a very low illiteracy rate that varied little from 1995 to 2000.

#### 1. Source

ILO: 2001-2002 Key Indicators of the Labour Market (Geneva, 2001),

<http://www.ilo.org/kilm>

#### 2. Symbols

MF Male and female, M Male, F Female

#### 3. Additional notes

The data from 1995 to 2001 are UNESCO literacy estimates as assessed in February 2000, based on statistics collected during national population censuses.